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AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP7111b

Specification

AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80) - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P-Leica, WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q16671
Other Accession	Q8K592
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Antigen Region	**65-91**

AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80) - Additional Information

Gene ID 269

Other Names
Anti-Muellerian hormone type-2 receptor, Anti-Muellerian hormone type II receptor, AMH type II receptor, MIS type II receptor, MISRII, MRII, AMHR2, AMHR, MISR2

Target/Specificity
This AMHR2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 65-91 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human AMHR2.

Dilution
IHC-P-Leica~~1:500
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80) - Protein Information

Name AMHR2

Synonyms AMHR, MISR2

Function On ligand binding, forms a receptor complex consisting of two type II and two type I transmembrane serine/threonine kinases. Type II receptors phosphorylate and activate type I receptors which autophosphorylate, then bind and activate SMAD transcriptional regulators. Receptor for anti-Muellerian hormone.

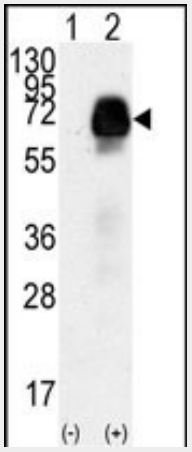
Cellular Location
Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80) - Images



Western blot analysis of AMHR2(arrow) using rabbit polyclonal AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80) (Cat.#AP7111b). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the AMHR2 gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).

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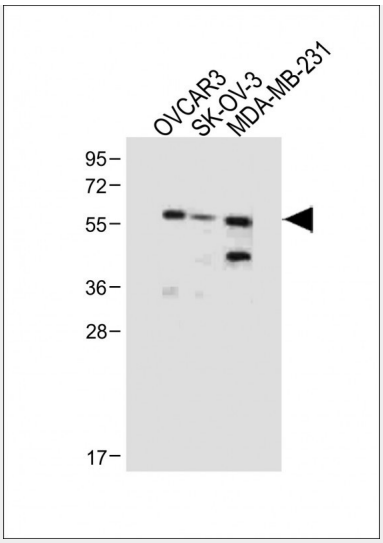
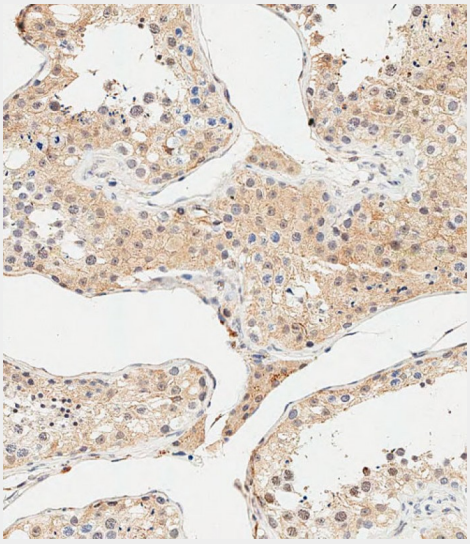


All lanes : Anti-AMHR2 Antibody (N-term) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: OVCAR3 whole cell lysate Lane 2: SK-OV-3 whole cell lysate Lane 3: MDA-MB-231 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 63 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human testis tissue using AP7111B performed on the Leica® BOND RXm. Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature, antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a EDTA buffer (pH9. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody(1:500) for 1 hours at room temperature. A undiluted biotinylated CRF Anti-Polyvalent HRP Polymer antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80) - Background

The AMH receptor (AMHR or AMHR2) is a serine/threonine kinase with a single transmembrane domain belonging to the family of type II receptors for TGF-beta-related proteins. Anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) and its receptor are involved in the regression of Mullerian ducts in male fetuses. Male sex differentiation is mediated by 2 discrete hormones produced by the fetal testis. Testosterone, produced by Leydig cells, virilizes the external genitalia and promotes prostatic growth; anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) results in regression of Mullerian ducts which would otherwise differentiate into the uterus and fallopian tubes.

AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80) - References

Picard, J.Y., et al., J. Soc. Biol. 196(3):217-221 (2002).
Teixeira, J., et al., Endocr. Rev. 22(5):657-674 (2001).
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Visser, J.A., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 215(3):1029-1036 (1995).
Sinisi, A.A., et al., J. Endocrinol. Invest. 26 (3 Suppl), 23-28 (2003).